CANADA AND OUR COUNTRY.

BECIPPOCITY WILL DELAY ANNEXA-TION, EVERY CANADIAN SAYS.

The Tortes Say the Democrate Will Grant Reciprocity, and Hope by This Argument to Stife the Domand for Union-Belay is What the Tories Want-Talks with Representative Men of All Occupations,

TORONTO, Doc. 22.-The Tories are doing their best to quench the agitation for contisental union by telling the people that the Democratic party is sure to give the Ottawa Government a reciprocity treaty, or at any rate to repeal the agricultural schedule of the McKinley bill. The story, though not generally credited, has its effect. It would be easy to Ill an Issue of TRE SUN with the opinions of Canadians who say that annexation must ome if reciprocity cannot be got. Others take higher ground and advocate annexation on its own morits. An illustration from each class is given.

Mr. William Wakeworth, reeve of Ingersoll, in western Ontario, a Liberal and an uncompromising annexationist, writes as follows:

The condition of the farmer in this part of the country has been gradually growing worse ever since the protectionist party came into power at Ottawa, but the climax was reached when the McKinley bill went into orce, as for nearly all the articles that the Canadian farmer produces the United States is the nearest and best market. The Canadian farmer. I judge, has to pay an average of thirty per cent. to the United States Government on what he sells. On the articles he has to buy he has to pay an average of nearly twenty per cent, to the Canadian Government. dition to this he has to pay twenty-five or thirty per cent. profit to the retail merchant. which means that he is paying tariffs upon tariffs. This condition of things, coupled with the low price of farm products, has depreciated the value of real estate from one-third to one-half. Business generally is in a very unsatisfactory condition. A great many farmers are hopelessly in debt, with their farms mortgaged for nearly their value, and now that England has prohibited the importation of live stock, it leaves us in a bad shape. The McKinley bill is leeching the very life blood out of Canada, and the farmers have to suffer more than any other class. With regard to the exodus, it is a law of nature, I suppose, that the larger body should absorb the lesser. The United States, being a large and wealthy nation, will continue to absorb Canada with only 5,000,000, and this absorption will go on as long as we are two separate countries. The United States offers a more lucrative field for capital and labor. and as long as the condition of prosperity is better there than here the exodus must go on. There does not appear to be any way of diminishing it except to make the two countries and then the condition of things will be the same all over the continent. Canada would then be on equal terms with any State in the Union. could understand why there should be two countries and two Governments on this continent. We all came of the same stock, speak the same language, have the same religion, and are to all intents and purposes the same people. Nearly one-half of our native Canadians are in the States. Instead of being at each other's throats, retaliating against each other, and putting up high tariff walls to paralyze trade between the two countries, we should be united. Both countries would be benefited by union, trade would have free course all over the continent, capital

these free course all over the continent, capital from England and the United States would flow into Canada and develop our mines. Whatever prospority existed on the continent, capital flow into Canada and develop our mines. Whatever prospority existed on the continent, capital flow into Canada and develop our mines. Whatever prospority existed on the continent, capital flow into Canada and develop our mines. Whatever prospority existed on the continent, capital flowest, just so long will the sait the capital flowest prospority existed on the continent. Canada flower in the cap coal and from an dreights east bound as a chap as freglist west bound, the sait makers in western Ontario could compete with English and said and supply the requirements of water prospority in the States and the stronger capital the consumption is supplied from a country light of the consumption is supplied from a country light of the consumption is supplied from a country light of the consumption is supplied from a country light of the consumption is supplied from a country light of the consumption is supplied from a country light of the consumption is supplied from a country light of the consumption is supplied from a country light of the consumption is supplied from a country light of the consumption is supplied from a country light of the consumption is supplied from a country light of the consumption is supplied from a country light of the consumption is supplied from the consumption is about at the long terms of it.

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The consumpti

the whim and notions of the Governments of the whim and notions of the Governments of under a reciprocity would be then knecked into confision. It would not two confidences are the confidence of the confidence

amount realized from wheat was small, notwithstanding the added screage of Manitoba.
"The exportation of engs from Canada to
the United States was in 1884 and 1881,
\$2,152,725 and \$1,074,247, and to Great
Britian during the same years \$18 and \$53,
563, showing a defleit in receipts from engs
after the McKinley bill came in force of
\$1,000,000. Similarly this bill caused the exportation of hay from Canada to the United
States to decrease one-half without any
compensating increase in shipments to Great
Britian. In these four articles of exportation
from Canada, barley, wheat eggs, and hay,
this bill caused a defleit of over three and
three-quarter millions of dollars in 1891, as
compared with 1889. The same thing can be
exemplified in every article for which the
United States is the natural market, so that
the total loss is many millions more,
and the consequences are keenly felt in asmaliisolated and essentially agricultural country.
Kepealing the agricultural schedule of the
McKinley bill will cause the annexation feeling to subside, and it will be only in a generation from now, when another McKinley bill
may be in force, that the agritation will again
arise. The exceptation that the election of the
tariff has already caused this feeling to
somewhat subside among the Tory farmers
hereabouts. No, if Americans desire this outlet for their rapidly increasing population and
this new field for their wealth and enterprise,
let them continue the pressure of this bill. If
this course is pursued, before long Canada
will propose measures, not for reciprocity, but
for union, which would be of snormous benefit
to her. Then, instead of sending the States
their sons and daughters, Canadians will send
the products of their farm, mine, sea, and forest in exchange for manufactures, and we
shall be one great English-speaking people
from Mexico to the Arctico Ocean."

Western Ontario is rich in sait, but English
sait, brought out as ballast, is admitted free
for the fishermen of the eastern provinces, and
this cripp

States, and most of them are prepared to vote for annexation in order to secure it. Mr. Ransford says:

"Salt was lirst discovered in Ontario in 1860. A company boring for oil in the town of Goderich struck a bed of almost absolutely pure rock salt at a depth of 1.200 feet. Since that time borings have been made in several places aufficient to demonstrate that this same deposit of salt extends from Kincardine in the north to Windsor in the south, and from Goderich in the west to Seaforth in the east, comprising altogether an area of about 1.200 square miles, and principally underlying the counties of Huron, Bruce, Lambton, and Kent, There is on an average about 100 feet in thickness of salt. Samples brought up in the sand pump at the time of drilling show the stratum to be one of exceptional purity. The supply is practically inexhaustible. Blocks of evaporating houses have been erected at various points, with a manufacturing capacity of about 1,000,000 barreis, or 140,000 tons, per annum. The consumption of Canadian salt, however, does not exceed 300,000 barreis, or 43,000 tons, per annum, so that the present manufacturing capacity is not being worked over one-third of the time. The consumption of foreign salt, taking the returns for the year 1888 as an example, is 100,080 tons per annum. Of this quantity 101,410 tons was admitted free of duty.

"It is thus easily seen that the present market for Canadian salt is limited to ons-third of what it might be, and, as a censequence, competition between the various makers is so severe that the only way by, which any profit can be made is by combination or agreement to restrict the output. The superabundance of the

vere that the only way by, which any profit can be made is by combination or agreement to re-strict the output. The superabundance of the article and the superfluous facilities for man-ufacture are not the only drawbacks to the in-dustry. The cost of salt is principally depend-ent on two items—fuel and transport. In both of these the Ontario maker is seriously handi-capped. Not only is he far removed from the deposits of bituminous coal in Ohio, but the freights in coal are higher than they ought to be under ordinary circumstances, owing to capped. Not only is no far removed from the deposits of bituminous coal in Ohlo, but the freights in coal are higher than they ought to be under ordinary circumstances, owing to unity of action on the part of the railways. There is likewise the additional burden of an import duty of sixty cents per ton on Ohlo coal entering Ontario. There are the minor items of import duty on Iron and steel in their various forms, firebrick, Ace, which enter into the cost of sait. Thus the industry labors under considerable disadvantages. The outcome is difficult to foresee. So long as the railroads are manipulated in the way they are, so long as freights westward are far lower than freights eastward, so long as the maker is taxed for almost all that enters into the process of manufacture, but principally so long as two-thirds of the consumption is supplied from a country where, free trade prevailing, everything is about at its lowest, just so long will the sait industry be correspondingly depressed. Given cheap coal and iron, and freights east bound as cheap as freights west bound, the sait makers in western Ontario could compete with English sait and supply the requirements of what is their legitimate market.

"Free trade with the United States would not help the matter. Although in the States they have cheaper coal, yet the surplus of manufacturing capacity is comparatively as great or greater than here. Given to-morrow perfectly free intercourse with the States and the result would be found, in sait at least, to be one of centralization of capital or unification of interests whereby the weaker would be killed out and the stronger remain. The sait industry of Ontario would certainly not benefit by any freer intercourse with the United States."

The Ontario kake shipping men are annexticulars almost to a man, They want free

same fix: the population fell from 4.504 in 1831 to 3.839 in 1891. So with Kincardine: It had 2.676 people in 1881, and only 2.631 in 1891. Why, with annexation these and other ports would fairly hum. We are fighting against nature and are bound to be floored. I find the people everywhere looking to annexation. The McKinley act has furnished a great object lesson. A people which is losing money by its loyalty to a European power isn't going to remain loyal very long. Human nature is not built that way."

E. F.

RECIPROCITY OR ANNEXATION. This is the Cry that is Growing in Force All

Through the Don MONTREAL Dec. 24.—The cry of "Reciprocity or annexation" raised by the Canadian farmers, miners, lumbermen, and fishermen, and gathering strongth every day, is attracting attention in England. At a company meeting in London a few days ago (London Times, Nov. 30), at which the Duke of Fife, the Prince of Wales's son-in-law, made a speech, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the South African Premier, de-clared that "he knew full well, as many of those present did. that if President Harrison's policy was continued by the Yankees, they would absorb Canada." He meant that if the Demograts keep their hands off the agricultural schedule of the McKinley tariff and refuse to let Canada enjoy the material advantages of American citizenship unless she is prepared to assume the responsibilities, Canada will not long remain a colony of Britain. This is the opinion in Canada itself. The country is not going to starve for the sake of sentiment. It is not easy to show the average American who has not troubled his head with the subject how important his market is to the Canadian people, but perhaps something may be accomplished by telling in brief the story of the old reciprocity treaty, the treaty of 1854-66. For a long time the colonies had enjoyed

preferential treatment in the British market their raw products were admitted on more favorable terms than those of foreign nations In return they accorded like treatment to British manufactures. This system was abolished on the adoption of free trade by Britain. The supporters of the Corn Laws in the House of Lords predicted that Canada would be dissatisfied. In a protest, drafted curiously enough by the father of the present Governor-General, they said, among other things, that "the removal of differential duties in favor of Canadian corn is at variance with the legislative encouragement held out to that colony by Parliament, on the faith of which the colonists have laid out large sums on the improvement of their internal navigation;" further, it would have the effect of "severing the commercial interests of Canada from those of the parent country" and throwing them back upon the United States for a market, which meant that the foundations of the connection between Canada and England would be sapped. The peers-there were some Bishops among themwho signed this paper probably used Canada simply as a turnip and candle to frighten the free traders; nevertheless their prophecy was soon verified. An annexation movement was organized in this city by leading politicians and merchants and a ringing manifesto issued. How, it was asked, could the colony prosper without preferential treatment in England and without free access to the markets of the United States? The same question is being pressed to-day. How would New York or Illinois like it if they were cut off from the rest of the Union by a tariff wall and left to sell their products on even terms against the world's surplus in England, where only the cheapest survive?

With the help of the South, which did not wish to see the provinces converted into freewho signed this paper probably used Canada wish to see the provinces converted into free-soil States, Lord Figin obtained the treaty of 1854. It provided for the free interchange of the following articles:

Grain flour, and breadstuffs. Meats of all kinds.

Animals of all kinds.

Cotton wool, seeds, and Animals of all kinds.
Poultry and eage,
Frits of all kinds.
Ores of al

As a matter of fact, the provinces were supposed to admit free from England all the articles they admitted free from the United States, but that was not done. For the five years prior to the treaty the trade timports plus exports) with the United States had averaged \$22,300.000 per annum. This was for Upper and Lower Canada. now Ontario and Quebec, and for Nova Scotia. New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Manitoba, the Territories, and British Columbia, which now form part of the Dominion, had not been organized. During the first six years in which now form part of the Dominion, had not been organized. During the first six years in which the treaty was in operation the trade averaged \$44.700,000a year. It had actually doubled. In the remaining six years it where the trade in favor of the United States in the twelve years was about \$35,000,000. These are the Canadian figures; the American figures are somewhat different. The Crimean war of 1854-5, and the war of the rebellion from 1861 to 1865 must be regarded as factors in the increase of tradic between the two countries; but when allowance is made for those exceptional conditions it remains true that the treaty was of almost incalculable value to Canada.

Population increased with extraordinary rapidity. In 1851 it was 2,550,000; in 1851, 3,330,000, an increase of nearly \$00,000. Between 1861 and 1871 the increase was not as great. Thousands of Canadians, tempted by the bounties, joined the Northern armies, and immigration fell off in sympathy with the apparent decline in United States immigration. It is worth while to note, however, that the numerical gain from 1851 to 181 was greater by nearly \$00,000 than the gain from 1881 to 1861, notwithstanding that the population in 181 exceeded that of 1851 by 1,800,000.

The farmers did a roaring trade. No matter how noor the animal or "ratty" the product, it found its way to the American market; there was no duty to ronder its slipment unprofitable. The however has not the province of the Canadian Cabinet drew up

natural productions of the two construes, all agritation for organic changes has ceased, all dissatisfaction with the existing positical relations of the province has disappeared.

The tide of prosperity had drowned out the annexationists, men like Sir John Abbott, the late Sir John Rose, Sir David Macpherson, Papineau, the tribune of French Canada; the late Chief Justice Dorion, Holton, Workman, Laflamme, Joseph Doutre, Sir Alexander Galt, Redpath, Moison, and others who had been firing the heather with romarkable success. The Cabinet went on to say:

Although the committee would grossly misrepresent their countrymen if they were to affirm that their loyalty to their sovereign would be diminished in the significant description of the surface of the endantement of mere commercial privileges however valuable these might be deemed, they think they cannot err in directing the attention of the endantement as which it is the proof, to the connection which is usually found to exist becomes of the material prosperity and the political contentment of a people, for in so doing they feel they are appealing to the highest motives that can actual particle statesment—the desire to perpetuate a dominion founded on the affectionate allegiance of a prosperious and contented people.

There was no misunderstanding this. It was a broad hint to Britain that if she did not got the treaty protonoid the annexation spectre would walk again. Canada had had the best of the bargain. Obviously it was, and is of infinitely more importance to her that she should be able to sell her products in their natural market in the Indeed States. A nation of thirteen times her population, and thirty times her weath, than that the States should have access to her handful of scattered consumers. But any art from that the Ainer of harding have access to her handful of scattered consumers. But any art from that the Ainer of hardiness without number, was in no condition to compete with her wares. Thes. In order to encounted the missing that her wares, and

duties on Asseries relever genet to very year them from being tendered in payment for her sports. All these things were made the subject of complaint in the States. A complaint of the payment for her sports. All these things were made the subject of complaint in the States. A complaint in the states of the Union, the American pool is had a right to expect from her in return blood and a right to expect from her in return the states. The Legislature of New York declared still more plaint that the straff legislature of States of the Union confers upon the others. The Legislature of New York declared still more plaint to the treaty had been subsaced. Congress seemed willing to establish a customs union, embracing free trade in manufactures as well after the treaty had been abrogated. Congress seemed willing to establish a customs union, embracing free trade in manufactures as well as the state of the s

THE PEANUT TRADE,

Cities-Peanuts Auti-Alcoholic, The news that there is a shortage in the peanut crop is likely to agitate a great many persons in Gotham, where the habit of eating peanuts is more general in certain districts than in San Francisco, Chicago, or St. Louis, which are the three foremost rivals to the metropolis in the consumption of the leguminous

nut. The peanut eaters of the great cities are provided for chiefly by the crop yielded by the peanut farms of Virginia and North Carolina. This crop, it is announced, has this year fallen short of 4,000.000 bushels, and there is a consequent advance in the wholesale price. The quoted market rate is now five cents a pound. but the numerous Italian Counts who are in-terested in the retail trade still adhere to last year's rate of ten cents a quart, and are therefore entitled to and will doubtless receive the gratitude of Gotham's peanut caters, particularly on the Bowery, where a supply of pea-nuts has from time immemorial been part of

gratitude of Gotham's peanut caters, particularly on the Bowery, where a supply of peanuts has from time immemorial been part of the theatre outfit of the humble and enthusiastic patrons of the drama.

In times gone by certain residents of the metropoils, suffering from lack of knowledge of the great American peanut, have affected to despise it, and to secon the taste of those who chose it as a delicacy. But it is worth noting that the peanut has risen superior to this mistaken prejudice and has forced the respect of many who thought contemptuously of it by becoming an object of art as it were. Every New Yorker accustomed to use his oyes around holiday times has seen the proof of this in noved ornaments that have appeared in the shop windows. With a paint brush skilfully handled, and bits of bright colored cloths or silks, artists have been able to metamorphose the peanut into an object that unites humor with an inherent beauty of aspect that is remarkable. Peanut doils and other things have now a recognized market value as curios, and it is a fact to the eternal honor of the lowly nut that artists of local renown have not thought it derogatory to their art to busy themselves in the absorbing pastime of peanut decoration. Peanut doils are found adorning mantels in many studios, and elaborates art works, in which the peanut has played the most important part, are exhibited in costly gold frames.

Those who think slightingly of the peanut forget its adaptability to many useful commercial purposes. The nut-has long been valued for its oil. The seed contains a fluid that is an excellent substitute for, and is often sold as olive oil. By heating the seeds before pressing them another sort of oil is secured that is necessary them another sort of oil is secured that is necessary to the making of sone. The secula themselves have also been used in making certain kinds of chocolate. Those who would apeak continued to the peanut are undoubtedly ignorant of the fant that the vine that bear the artist of the peanut are so s

DETECTION OF SMUGGLING.

THE ELABORATE SPY SYSTEM ON BOTH SIDES THE ATLANTIC.

From Place of Buying in Europe to New York Pier the Smuggler is Watched and Reported-Cierks, Burbers, Ship's Officers, All are Alert to Discover and Betray Him.

On the second floor of the Custom House is a room which is rarely seen by visitors. Its assive mahogany door opens very seldom. and always closes with a snap and bang. The gloomy old pile of gray stone from which Uncle Sam transacts his business with imorters and smugglers has many mysteriouslooking nooks and crannies in its ill lighted interior, but this particular room, which is used by the special inspectors, is the secret chamber par excellence, which few learn to know, and these mostly regret their knowledge.

On a recent morning there sat in this room a tall, strongly built man with silvered gray hair and a closely cropped moustache of similar color. He had sharp blue even and an air of alertness which gave the Impression that he did not like to be inactive. At the time mentioned he was busy looking over some mail. One of his letters interested him particularly. It had a foreign postmark, but was written in English, as follows:

LONDON, Dec. -, 1892,

Dran Sin: Look out for tall, fat Frenchman, who imperial, and can converse in French, Russian, Ger man, and English. He is going to try and para \$5.000 worth of unset pearls bought at our house. I will notify you if he changes his sailing arrangements Yours, truly,

The reader looked up from the letter with a smile. Then he tossed the letter over to the reporter, who had been seated at his side. with the sententious remark: "Read it."

"There is from \$500 to \$1,000 in that for me if I catch the fellow." he added, "although I'll have to give up some of it to the writer of this letter. You see, the law allows a customs offlcer a reward for seizing smuggled goods, provided he secures the information on which the seizure is made himself. If I seize these

pearls they will probably be appraised at \$5,000. Then they will be forfeited to the Government through action brought by the United States District Attorney. Later they will be sold at auction, and as such property usually brings all it is worth, the Government will have in hand \$5,000. Of this \$1,250 will be used to pay the duty of 25 per cent. of the appraised value. Then the expenses of the sale, a small amount, will also be deducted. Upon my filing my claim with the Secretary of the Treasury I will receive one-quarter of the

"Very few persons have any idea of the special customs inspector's work. The men who see us around here or at the docks occasionally imagine that we are glit-edged detectives, with somewhat greater abilities than here in the continuous mental penetrable to ordinary mortals are clear as day to us. The paragraphs which appear in the newspapers from time to time give the general public a like impression. The fact is, however, that we do not pretend to be any marvels in the detective ine. We have all had as much experience as detectives as most of those in the Police Department, and can follow a clue as well as any of them, but, for all that, we would be able to make mighty few big seizures if we had nothing else to rely upon. I will dely the greatest detective that ever lived to catch a professional smuggler by standing on a steamship pier and watching three or four hundred people get off a steamer. The newspaper paragrapher writes frequently of this inspector or that who detected a smuggler in the crowd of disembarking passengers by his nervousness or the bad fit of his clothes. The great genius of the inspector is shown by the fact that he discovered smuggled diamonds in the toes of a man's unnaturally long shoes, or in his exceedingly long and thick hair, or in his puffed out cheeks. How many times have you read of the clever way in which women smugglers have been caught with laces sewed inside of voluminous skirts, or of sliks wrapped around their bodies? The impression which the readier of such yarns has is that the wonderful eye of the smugglers. Insanuch as the inspector never saw them before, and did not know whether they were naturally fat or lean, that is a likely theory! It must not be supposed that smugglers of this class are so awkward and bungling as to make their persons uppear disproportioned. No, indeed, notwithstanding stories of smugglers in a ring or two, or a watch, or even a few clothes, but the persons whe try to bring in quantities of iewels or anything else are adepts at deceiving. Their p "Very few persons have any idea of the special customs inspector's work. The men

"The fact is that the inspectors have to rely

"The fact is that the inspectors have to rely upon tips to a large extent. The same thing is mainly true of the solice detectives. If it were not for informers very few crooks would be discovered, and you will find that the crow who works alone and the street of the crown of th

often furnish us with valuable information. So do foreign manufacturers who find that their competitors undersell them because they evade the duties. Discharged or neglected employees also help us. Women smugglers are the hardest to catch, because the way to their confidence is not so easy. Most of them have got more coolness and nerve than the men. They smuggle laces, honnets, dresses or dress materials, and jewelry. Nine times out of ten their detection is due to rivals. If it were not that the big dressmakers peach on each other we would often be fooled.

"We do not always act immediately upon the arrival of a smuggler. Hoer she is kept under survoillance, and is used to indicate to us the confedentes whose existence we suspect. Sometimes we wait for months before making an arrest or selzure. All the time we keen a close watch on the person and property of the smuggler. In one of the Relfern cases we waited a year after discovering the first smuggling, so as to catch all the persons concerned. We were finnily able to make arrests in this city, St. Louis, Buffalo, and Chicago.

"Although the rewards allowed us are not nearly so large or frequent as they used to be, some of us, make a very good thing of it. Benaiah G. Jayne, who used to be in the service, made over \$100,000 in rewards. Traittent has made a pile, too, and expects to get \$30,000 out of the Campbell-Cacace paintings. A syndicate of brokers has offered him \$15,000 for his chances in that case. The man whose letter you just read is a salesman in the gem department of one of the biggest jewelry houses in London. I met him while abroad and arranged a deal with him. He has sent me a number of good tips."

"HUMPEY" MULLEN'S BENEFIT. The Actors had Some Tribulations, but it Came Out All Right in the End.

"Humpey" Mullen hadn't been seen by his comrades for two or three days, and his fa-vorite spot in the neighborhood of the big bridge where he was in the habit of selling his papers had been encroached upon by outsiders. All the boys knew something was the matter, for ever since old Widow Mullen got the "rumetiz" from exposure to the cold and resigned her business to her little hunchback son. "Humpey," as the boys called him, he had never been known to miss an edition of

the evening papers.
"Say, Mickey, wat's de matter wid Humpey? He ain't showed up since Tursday," cried one of his pals to Mickey O'Connor, a tow-headed youth who was looked upon by the rest of the hove as a sort of oracle-because, as they hought, he was bigger and consequently ought to know more.
"Don't yer know? Why, say, yous fellers

makes me tired. Humpey's bin near kilt. Run over wid a truck and breake1 his leg. Yes.'n say, de wost of it is, de ole wom'n ain't got no money ter keep 'em whilst he's gittin' it fixed."

"Hully goe! Wat yer tink o'dat? Hey. you, Blos'm! Chase down do row an' tell de gang dat Humper's broked his leg!" This exlamation was addressed to a little negro lad, the only one of his color ever admitted into the newsboys' coterie-because, perhaps, none of the boys had ever been able to "down" him. with the exception of Mickey O'Connor, and even with him honors were about even.

It wasn't long before all of Humpey's friends had heard of the accident that had befallen

It wasn't long before all of Humpey's friends had heard of the accident that had befallen him: and that night, after the boys had disposed of their "extras." they met, as they were wont to do, in the shade of one of the big newspaper buildings to talk over their experiences during the day, and maybe to "shoot" a few games of "crap." But to-night Humpey's broken leg was the all-absorbing topic of conversation.

"Look er here; dere ain't goin' ter be any game dis ev'ning. If yous follers got any spare cash we're goin' ter take up a cleeshun, see, soz Humpey'll git nuff ter eat whitz his leg's gittin' fixed." It was Mickey O'Connor who spoke, and they were preparing to put their pennies into his hat, when Blossom, the only one of the party who dared oppose any of Mickey's ideas, chimed in:

"Ah, why doan yer take de c'ecshun an' shoot de game, too. Put de huil bizness in de pot, an' de feiler what wins takes it down to Humpey."

"Naw, dat ain't no good. Let's git up a benfit an' sell itickets," chirped a youngster who'd seen a "Wild West" show.
"I'er can't do dat. Where'll yer play it in? Yer ain't got ho the-a-ter, and yer ain't got no costumes, an' no footlights. What's yer givin' us?" retorted another.

"Say! What'er yer say to dis scheme? Les' have a prize fight wid a real ring. I 'ner where I c'n git de gloves," exclaimed a red-headed urchin who had kept in the background.

"Where?" came in a chorus from all the youngsters, in whose eyes a set of real boxing gloves was more than a brand new suit of clothes. clothes.

Why, yer know Dutchy, wat used to sell de
Slaats? Well, he b'longs to der Nom'prels,
an' he's got'em, an' yer bet yer life we c'n git

string, and which of you, wat with give all the cash have held plan pay's only worn, held have an extra plan pay's only worn, he was allowed to the control of the control

AN INDIAN OF MANY FRIENDS

A MILICETE CHIEFTAIN.

Sachem Gabe Has Mingled with Royalty as Well as with Pantbers and Mo FREDERICTON, N. B., Dec. 24.-By long odds the most remarkable Indian in the maritime provinces is Sachem Gabe, the venerable chief of the Milicete tribe. His full name is Gabriel Acquin, and he lives at the village of Saint Mary's, opposite Fredericton. Ninety years have tinged the once raven locks of the saga-more with gray, but he is still a familiar figure on the streets of the latter city. He is truthful and honest in all his dealings, and few white

men can be trusted so implicitly. Thirty years ago, when the royal Princes. Albert and Alfred, visited the province, Gabe was their constant attendant. He taught them how to fish and shoot and manage a bark cance, and on one occasion bravely rescued the Prince of Wales from drowning in the Saint John River. In 1883, when Gabriel visited the International Fisheries Exhibition in London, all the members of the royal family, except the Queen, waited upon him and gave him a cordial welcome. Gate has in his pos-



session a massive autograph book, on the cover of which is inscribed:

"Diplomatic and State correspondence of the Mills cete Indian Gaba Together with a record of visitations and levees held by the Chief during the great Internations

Fisheries Exhibition, 1883," The volume is a most interesting one. It contains hundreds of the autographs of the royalty and noblity of England, and of military officers with whom Gabriel has at various times chased the moose and caribou

in this province.

The sachem has been a mighty hunter in his day, and many are the perils of the chase which he has survived. On one occasion Gabe was calling moose for Major Blaine of the Boyal Scots Regiment. A monstrous buil moose answered the call and came thundering through the forest. So closely did he gauge the horn that he charged right over the bush where Gabe was concealed and broke the sachem's leg. The moment was a critical one for Gabe. Had he uttered a sound or attempted to move. the infuriated animal would have umped upon him and killed him with his lancelike hoofs. But, though suffering intensely. Gabriel gave no sign, and the moose

soon walked away. As a sample of the sachem's wit the following story is told: He was once camping out with a young tenderfoot who had a remarkable sense of his own importance. The tenderfoot had lost his pipe and asked the chief to lend him his. Upon receiving the pipe he wiped the stem very carefully with his hand-kerchief before he would trust himself to smoke it. When he returned the pipe Gabe quietly broke off and threw away the end of the stem, and then went on with his smoke.

The chief talks with equal fluency in the English, Milicete, Micmac, and Penobscot tongues. By means of a pale-face amanuensis he carries on an extensive correspondence

with his titled friends in the old country.
"Talking about moose," said Gabe, "I be-"Talking about moose," said Gabe, I neem."

All right, let's have a scrap. But whose 'er goin' ter do de scrappin'? said Mickey.

"Why, you'n Blos'm, 'suggested he of the red hair. "Wat yer say, Blos? Will yer scrap wid Mickey wid a real pair o' gloves in a real ring, an' which of you wat wins give all de cash ter help Humpey's ole wom'n buy him sum'fin' good while he's gitt'n mended?"

"Sure, Mike; if dat am 'greeable to Mickey." answered Blossom. Mickey thought a minute and then said he had no objections that he knew of.

So it was arranged that "Reddy" should get So it was arranged that the full moon in So it was arranged that "Reddy" should get So it was arranged that the result of the mid to be not seem to do them so much good as if they browse for themselves. The calling season is about the full moon in Satombar, and that is the time to hunt for